

- From Table 8, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants tended to produce a gel that was visually a little better in that the panel score was higher than when the reference structurants were added. This is confirmed by the %T data, light transmission, which similarly showed a similar and for most, a higher light transmission.

Visual assessment score

- 10 A gel contained within a 1cm thick cuvette was placed directly on to a sheet of white paper on which 21 sets of figures were printed in black. The size and thickness of the figures varied systematically and were numbered from -12 (the largest, thickest set) through 0 to 8 (the smallest 15 thinnest set) The score given to each gel was the highest numbered set which could be read clearly through the gel, the higher the number, the higher the clarity.

Light transmission

- 20 The translucency of a composition may be measured by placing a sample of standardised thickness in the light path of a spectrophotometer and measuring transmittence, as a percentage of light transmitted in the absence of the gel.
- 25 This test was carried out using a dual-beam spectrophotometer. The sample of composition was poured hot into a 4.5 ml cuvette made of poly(methyl-methacrylate) (PMMA) and allowed to cool to an ambient temperature of 20-25°C. Such a cuvette gives a 1 cm thickness of composition.
- 30 Measurement was carried out at 580 nm, with an identical but

- empty cuvette in the reference beam of the spectrophotometer, after the sample in the cuvette had been held for 24 hours. A transmittance measured at any temperature in the range from 20-25°C is usually adequately accurate, but measurement is made at 22°C if more precision is required.

Example 8

- 10 In this Example, the fibre dissolution temperature, the % light transmission and visual clarity assessments were made in respect of cellobiose heptanonanoate monocyclohexanoate made in Example 1 or 3, using the methods described in Examples 5 and 7. The gels were prepared in a 60:40 w/w
- 15 mixture of hydrogenated polydecene:volatile silicone (Silkflo 364:DC245). The results are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9

Product of Ex No	% β	%Y	FDT (°C)	% T	Visual
1.10	97%	100%	53	48	> 8
1.12	96%	98%	51	38	3
1.13	92%	100%	52	41	6
1.14	92%	95%	49	22	3
3.1	81%	99.5%	48	26	3
3.2	94%	100%	49	34	5
3.3	98%	100%	53	53	> 8

Example 9

In this Example, the procedure of Example 7 was followed, but employing 9% REF4 to which was added 1% of itself or the other reference or invention material. The gels were tested in the same manner as in Example 7 and the results summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 10

Ex No	Product of Ex	Anomeric Description	Clarity	
			Visual	% T
REF4		decanoyl, 85% α	opaque <-12	0.36
REF6		hydroxyl, 50% α	opaque <-12	0.8
Ex 9.1	2.1	benzoyl, 96% β	translucent -1	9.53
Ex 9.2	2.6	benzoyl, 95% β	translucent -8	4.5
Ex 9.3	2.7	naphthoyl, 97% β	translucent 0	8.7
Ex 9.4	2.9	4-biphenoyl, 92% β	translucent -3	7.7
Ex 9.5	2.10	cyclohexanoyl, 95% β	translucent -5	5.9

10

From Table 10, it can be seen that the addition of the invention structurants tended to produce a gel that was visually much better in that the visual assessment was higher than when the reference structurants were added.

15 This is confirmed by the %T data, light transmission, which similarly showed a much higher light transmission.